AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) Nitrooxyderivatives or salts thereof of formula [[(I)]]

~~$R\text{-}NR_{1c}\text{-}(K)_{k0}\text{-}(B)_{b0}\text{-}(C)_{c0}\text{-}NO_2$ (I)~~

$R\text{-}NR_{1c}\text{-}(C)_{c0}\text{-}NO_2$

wherein

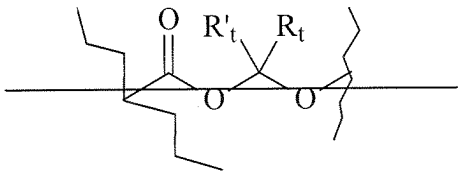
c0 is 1;

~~b0 is 0;~~

~~k0 is 0;~~

R_{1c} is H;

~~K is (CO) or the bivalent radical (1-C) having the following formula:~~



~~(1-C)~~

~~wherein the carbonyl group is bound to T_4; R_t and R'_t, same or different, are H, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenyl or benzyl, $-COOR_y$, in which R_y = H, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenyl, benzyl;~~

~~B = $-T_B\text{-}X_2\text{-}T_{BI}$- wherein~~

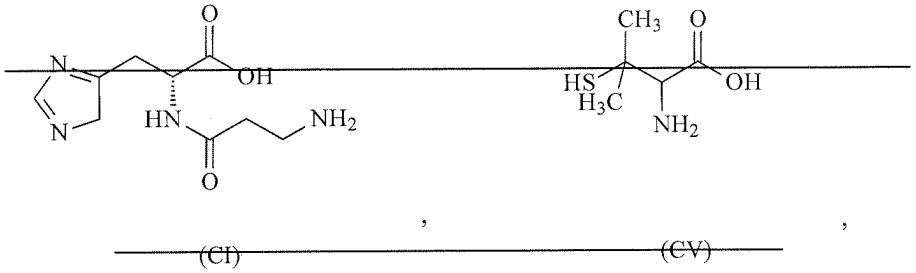
~~T_B = (CO) or X, in which X = O, S, NH;~~

~~T_{BI} = (CO) or (X), wherein X is as defined above;~~

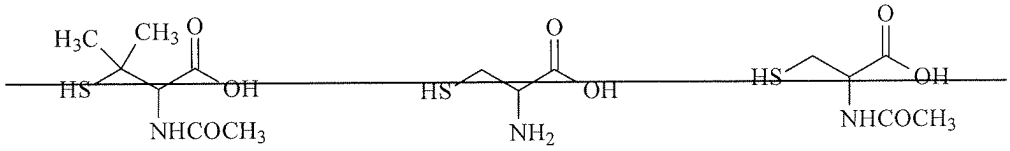
~~when c0 = 0, then T_{BI} = -O-;~~

~~X_2 is a bivalent bridging group, such as the corresponding precursor of B, having the formula $Z\text{-}T_B\text{-}X_2\text{-}T_{BI}\text{-}Z'$ in which Z and Z' are independently H or OH, is selected from the following compounds:~~

~~Aminoacids: L-carnosine (CI), penicillamine (CV), N-acetylpenicillamine (CVI), cysteine (CVII), N-acetylcysteine (CVIII):~~

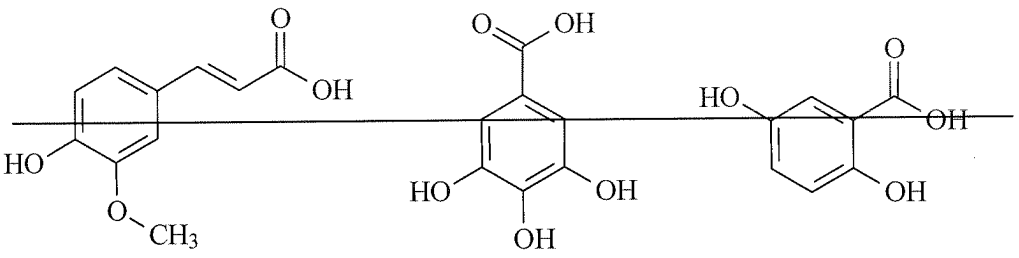


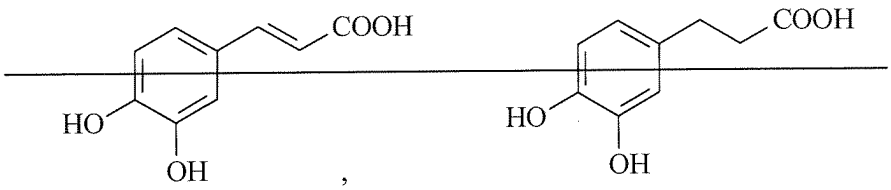
~~(CI)~~ , ~~(CV)~~ ,

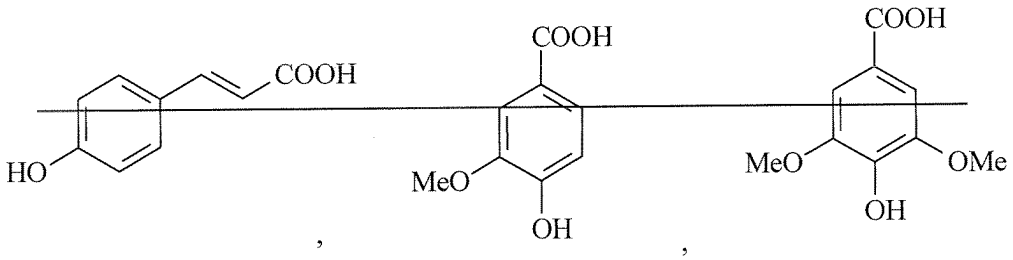


~~(CVI)~~ , ~~(CVII)~~ , ~~(CVIII)~~

~~Hydroxyacids: gallic acid (DI), ferulic acid (DII), gentisic acid (DIII), caffeic acid (DV), hydro caffeic acid (DVI), p-coumaric acid (DVII), vanillic acid (DVIII), syringic acid (DXI):~~





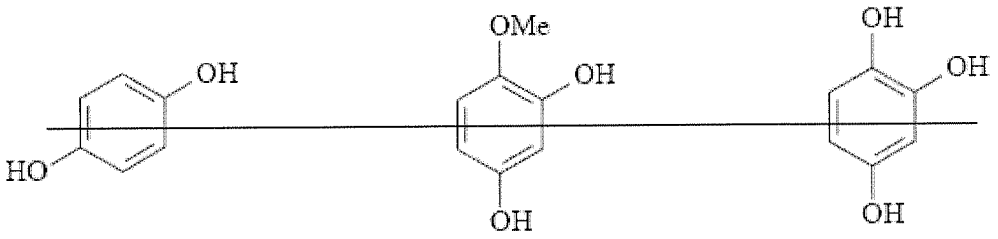


~~(DII) (DI) (DII)~~

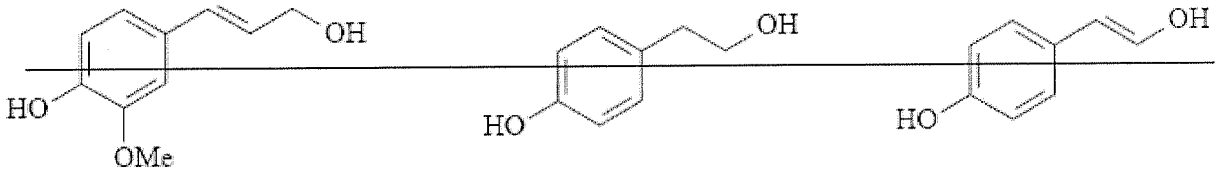
~~(DV) (DVI)~~

~~(DVII) (DVIII) (DXI)~~

~~Aromatic polyalcohols: hydroquinone (EVIII), methoxyhydroquinone (EXI), hydroxyhydroquinone (EXII), conyferyl alcohol (EXXXII), 4-hydroxyphenetyl alcohol (EXXXIII), p-coumaric alcohol (EXXXIV);~~



~~(EVIII)~~ ~~(EXI)~~ ~~(EXII)~~



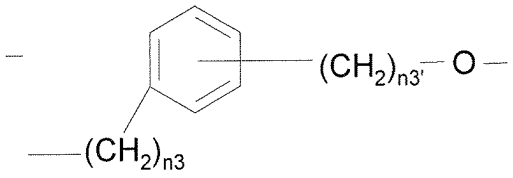
~~(EXXXII)~~ ~~(EXXXIII)~~ ~~(EXXXIV)~~

C = bivalent radical of formula $-T_c-Y$

wherein

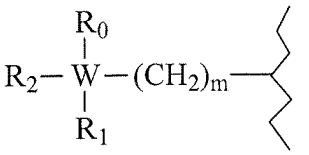
T_c = (CO); and

Y is an alkylenoxy group -R'O- in which R' is straight or branched C_1-C_{20} alkyl, a cycloalkylene with from 5 to 7 carbon atoms, or



wherein n3 is an integer from 0 to 5 and n3' is an integer from 1 to 3;

R is a radical of an analgesic drug of formula (II):



(II)

wherein:

W is a carbon atom;

m is 1;

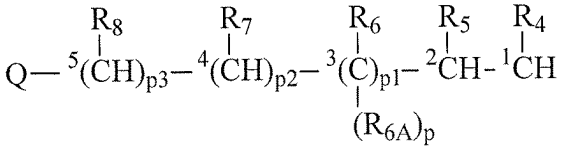
R_0 = $-(CH_2)_n-COOR_y$, wherein R_y = H, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl;

n is an integer of from 0 to 2;

R_1 = H;

R_2 is selected from the following groups:

- phenyl, optionally substituted with a halogen atom or with a group selected from -OCH_3, -CF_3, nitro;
- mono or dihydroxy-substituted benzyl;
- amidino group: $H_2N(C=NH)$-;
- a radical of formula (IIA), wherein optionally an ethylenic unsaturation may be present between the carbon atoms in position 1 and 2, or 3 and 4 or 4 and 5:



(IIA)

wherein:

p, p_1, p_2 are integers, same or different, and are 0 or 1;

p_3 in an integer of from 0 to 10;

R_4 is hydrogen, straight or branched C_1-C_6-alkyl, free valence;

R_5 is:

- hydrogen,
- straight or branched C_1-C_6-alkyl,
- C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, or
- OR_A, wherein R_A is:
  - straight or branched C_1-C_6-alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, or
  - phenyl optionally substituted with a halogen atom or with one of the following groups: -OCH_3, -CF_3, nitro;

R_6, R_{6A}, R_7, R_8, the same or different, are H, methyl or free valence, with the proviso that when an ethylenic unsaturation is present between C_1 and C_2 in radical of formula (IIA), R_4 and R_5 are free valences able to form the double bond between C_1 and C_2; if the unsaturation is between C_3 and C_4, R_6 and R_7 are free valence able to form the double bond between C_3 and C_4; is the unsaturation is between C_4 and C_5, R_7 and R_8 are free valence able to form the double bond between C_4 and C_5;

Q is H, OH, OR_B, R_B being benzyl, straight or branched C_1-C_6-alkyl, optionally substituted with one or more halogen atoms, preferably F, phenyl optionally substituted with a halogen atom or with one of the following groups: -OCH_3, -CF_3, nitro; or

Q is

~~straight or branched C_1-C_6-alkyl~~

- C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl,
- guanidino ($H_2NC(=NH)NH$-), or
- thioguanidino ($H_2NC(=S)NH$-),

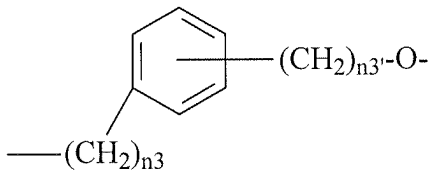
in formula (II) R_2 with R_1 and with W = C form together a C_4-C_{10} saturated or unsaturated ring.

Claim 2. (Canceled).

Claim 3. (Currently Amended) Compounds according to claim 1, wherein ~~in formula~~ [[(I):]]

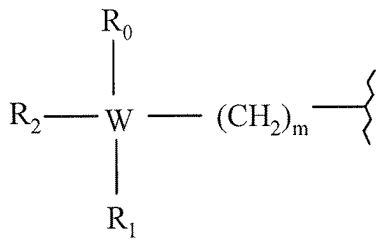
Y is:

an alkylenoxy group -R'O- in which R' is straight or branched C_2-C_6 alkyl; or



wherein n3 is an integer from 0 to 3 and n3' is an integer from 1 to 3;

R is the radical of an analgesic drug of formula (II):



(II)

wherein:

W is a carbon atom;

m is 1;

R_0 = -$(CH_2)_n$-COOH, wherein n is an integer of from 0 to 2;

R_1 = H;

R_2 is selected from the following groups:

- 3,4-dihydroxybenzyl; or
- a radical of formula (IIA) as defined in claim 1, wherein:

p and p_1 are 0 or 1;

p_2 and p_3 are 0;

R_4 and R_5 are hydrogen, straight or branched C_1-C_6-alkyl or free valence;

R_6 and R_{6A} are H;

with the proviso that when an ethylenic unsaturation is present between C_1 and C_2 in radical of formula (IIA), R_4 and R_5 are free valences able to form the double bond between C_1 and C_2;

Q is H, CH_3 or

- guanidino ($H_2NC(=NH)NH$-), or
- thioguanidino ($H_2NC(=S)NH$-);

in formula (II) R_2 with R_1 and with W form together a C_6 saturated ring.

Claim 4. (Previously Presented) Compounds according to claim 1, wherein when in formula (II) W = C, m = 1 and R_0 = $-(CH_2)_n-COOR_y$, wherein n = 1 and R_y = H; R_2 and R_1 with W as defined above form the cyclohexane ring; the drug precursor of R having the formula $R-NH_2$ is known as gabapentin;

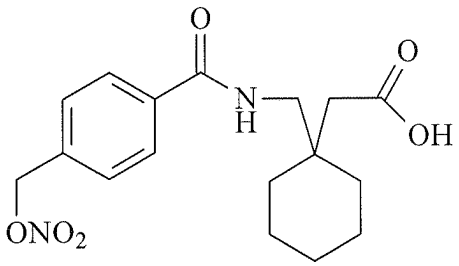
when in formula (II) W = C, m = 1 and R_0 if defined as for gabapentin with n = 1; R_1 = H; R_2 is the radical of formula (IIA) in which p = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0, R_4 = H, R_5 = Q = CH_3; the drug precursor of R having the formula $R-NH_2$ is known as pregabalin;

when in formula (II) W = C and has (S) configuration, m = 1 and R_0 if defined as for gabapentin with n = 1; R_1 = H; R_2 is the radical of formula (IIA) in which p = p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 0, R_4 = H, R_5 = Q = CH_3; the drug precursor of R having the formula $R-NH_2$ is known as (S)3-isobutilGABA.

Claim 5. (Canceled).

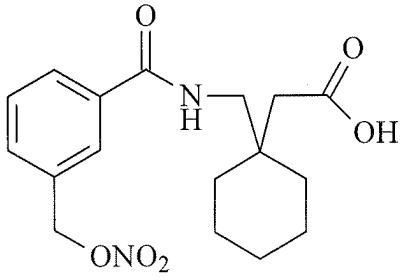
Claim 6. (Previously Presented) Compounds according to claim 1 selected from:

1-[4-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-cyclohexaneacetic acid (XVA),



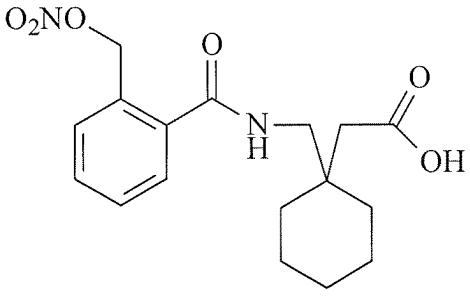
(XVA)

1-[3-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-cyclohexaneacetic acid (XVIA),



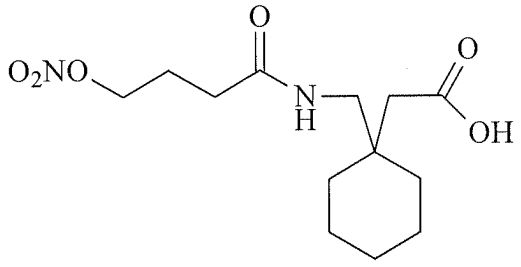
(XVIA)

1-[2-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-cyclohexaneacetic acid (XVIIA),



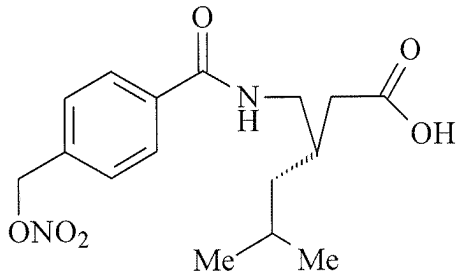
(XVIIA)

1-(4-nitrooxybutanoylaminomethyl)-cyclohexaneacetic acid (XVIIIA),



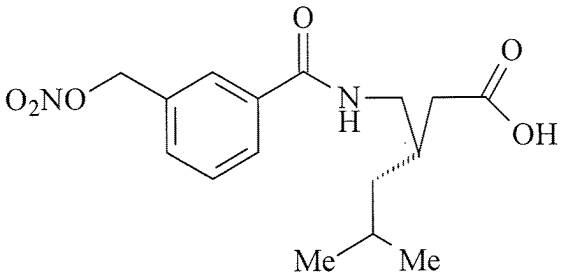
(XVIIIA)

3-(S)-[4- (nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVA),



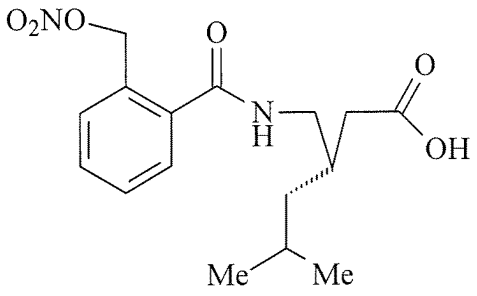
(XXVA)

3-(S)-[3-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVIA),



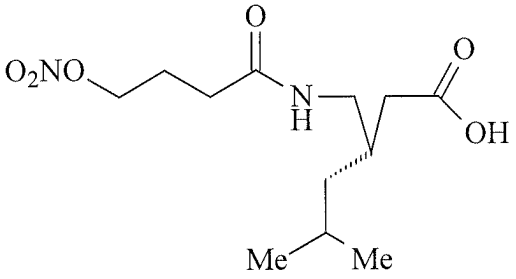
(XXVIA)

3(S)-[2-(nitrooxymethyl)benzoylaminomethyl]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVIIA),



(XXVIIA)

3(S)-[4-(nitrooxybutanoyl)aminomethyl]-5-methyl-hexanoic acid (XXVIIIA),



(XXVIIIA)

Claim 7. (Currently Amended) A composition comprising: a compound according to claim 1; and a NO-donor compound comprising a radical ~~molecule~~ of a drug selected from the group consisting of: aspirin, salicylic acid, ibuprofen, paracetamol, naproxen, diclofenac and flurbiprofen and at least a group that is an $-ONO_2$ group or an –ONO group.

Claim 8. (Canceled).

Claim 9. (Previously Presented) Pharmaceutical compositions comprising compounds according to claim 1 as active ingredients.

Claim 10. (Canceled).

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) A method of treatment of chronic pain comprising administering an effective amount of the compounds according to claim 1.

Claim 12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the chronic pain is neurophatic pain.